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Vows to Speed Election Preparations

Papadopoulos Sworn In, Ends Martial Law, Amnesties Foes

By Mario S. Modiano

ATHENS, Aug. 19 (NYT)—George Papadopoulos, the former artillery colonel who seized power in Greece six years ago, today took the oath as the country's first president and promised an amnesty for some 300 political prisoners, including the man who tried to kill him in 1968.

At a solemn service in the Cathedral of Athens, Mr. Papadopoulos, 54, who abolished the Greek monarchy by decree June 1, was sworn in as president for eight years. He pledged to defend the country's religion, constitution, national independence and integrity.

In a nationwide broadcast after the ceremony, President Papadopoulos announced a broad amnesty for jailed opponents of his army-backed government, the abolition of martial law and plans to form a "political cabinet" in October to speed preparations for general elections.

He said that the amnesty would include all "political" crimes against his government since the 1967 coup. About 300 Greeks are thought to be serving prison sentences or in jail awaiting trial for such activities as planting bombs, setting up subversive organizations or distributing anti-government literature.

The president's speech left some doubt whether 69 Greek Navy officers and civilians, including former foreign minister Evangelos Averoff-Tossias, who were indicted last week for the navy's abortive mutiny in May, would also be freed.

A government spokesman later told reporters that the amnesty also included the navy plotters, although the officers might still face disciplinary punishment. The cabinet is to meet tomorrow to draft the amnesty law and will clarify this point.

Mr. Papadopoulos said that he would sign another decree to "grant pardon to Alexandros Panagoulis, who on Aug. 13, 1968, tried to assassinate me."

Panagoulis, a 35-year-old army deserter, was first sentenced to death but his life was spared after a worldwide outcry. After two escape attempts Panagoulis was put in solitary confinement in a military prison in Boryl, north of Athens.



President George Papadopoulos (foreground), and Vice-President Odysseus Angelis during ceremony yesterday.

As he placed his right hand on the gold-plated Gospel on a table and recited the presidential oath after the archbishop.

As the chief of state and his wife drove away between lines of troops presenting arms, the procession route to the president's office was filled mainly with foreign tourists.

A 21-gun salute by the military and some applause were heard. Later, in his office, the president watched an Odysseus Angelis, 61, who had resigned as military commander in chief 48 hours earlier, was sworn in there as vice-president. The archbishop also administered that oath.

Both the president and the vice-president were appointed by name in the new constitution, which changed Greece from a monarchy to a republic. The constitution was approved in a nationwide referendum on July 29. No other candidates were allowed.

Under the constitution, which goes into effect today, the president has full legislative and executive powers over defense, foreign affairs and internal security and appoints the ministers who supervise those activities. The elected government and parliament are left to administer all other questions under the president's supervision.

In his speech yesterday, Mr. Papadopoulos said that he had decided to advance his government's target date for parliamentary elections. He said: "The constitutional court that is essential to sanction the operation of political parties will be created in September, not December, 1973. A freely elected parliament will be set up in 1974, instead of early 1975." This implied that general elections would be held before November, 1974.

In October, he added, a cabinet of "political composition" will be set up to prepare for the elections. A government spokesman explained later that this would mean that most of the cabinet ministers belonging to the original military junta that seized power in 1967 would be replaced by civilians.

Mr. Papadopoulos told the people that after today's promulgation of the constitutional reforms, martial law was completely abolished.

By Chotiner During '72

Woman Hired to Spy on McGovern

By J. Y. Smith and Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (WP).—A freelance journalist said last night that she had been hired by Murray M. Chotiner—a longtime political aide of President Nixon—to spy on the presidential campaign of Sen. George S. McGovern.

The journalist, Lucienne Cummings Goldberg of New York, who said she was paid \$1,000 a week plus expenses—denied that she had misinterpreted herself as a member of the press corps while in Mr. Chotiner's employ.

"I told Mr. Chotiner the only way I would accept this assignment was if I could write a book about it," she said. "I said, 'You're going to be implicated, and the whole spy story thing will be part of the book.' And he said, 'Fine, go ahead, do a book after election day.'"

Mr. Goldberg said that she has in fact completed three-quarters of a book about the McGovern campaign entitled "Diary of a Disaster."

She said she believed that the material she provided by telephone to two Washington-area numbers had gone to the White House.

"He [Mr. Chotiner] told me that only one person in the White House would know about the reports that I was filing," he said. "He alluded to the one person, but he never said who that was. I was convinced enough to think it might be the President, but it might have been somebody in the typing pool. I don't know."

A White House spokesman declined last night to comment on Mrs. Goldberg's allegations, and said that he had no knowledge of such a scheme as she described.

Mrs. Goldberg, 38, said that instructions from Mr. Chotiner were "to use your eyes and ears and tell us what you see and hear." She said that her reports did not include anything about the private lives of anyone on the McGovern press plane.

However, the Washington Star-News reported that Mrs. Goldberg told an interviewer that: "When recruited for the assignment, she was told that 'Nixon on himself had approved it, and had turned to his old dirty-tricks' (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Murray M. Chotiner

Marylanders Cheer Agnew's Fight Talk

By Philip A. McCombs

CENTREVILLE, Md., Aug. 19 (WP).—Vice-President Agnew drew repeated cheers and shouts of support yesterday as he declared at a political picnic, "I intend to fight to establish my innocence of any wrongdoing."

In his first public appearance in his home state since the news broke that he is under federal investigation, Mr. Agnew got an enthusiastic response from the crowd of 1,000 as he continued a sharp counteroffensive against what he called "the voices of 'gloom and despair' in America."

"What we need is hope and faith in America (and to) forget the masochistic [persons who are] constantly looking at all that is wrong," Mr. Agnew said. Smiling and appearing relaxed, Mr. Agnew walked along a roped-off area and shook hands after his 10-minute speech.

Mr. Agnew came to this largely rural and conservative area to stump for Maryland State Sen. Robert E. Bauman, who is running in a special election Tuesday for Maryland's 1st District congressional seat, which was vacated by the suicide on May 24 of Rep. William O. Mills, a Republican.

Second Appearance It was the Vice-President's second public speaking appearance since published reports two weeks ago that he is under federal investigation in connection with a federal probe in Maryland concerning alleged kickbacks to politicians from contractors doing business with the state.

Mr. Agnew spoke Wednesday at a convention in Denver of the International Boilermakers' Union and was also warmly received.

"Today, much of official Washington reminds me of a morbid crowd gathered around a fire-gutted building watching to see who will be the next corpse carried out," Mr. Agnew said yesterday.

Referring to news leaks of the federal investigation, he said, "They call themselves 'informed sources close to the investigation' . . . and they don't have any hesitancy about violating my civil rights . . . I intend to fight to establish my innocence of any wrongdoing."

While offering no specific refutation of all the charges against him, Mr. Agnew promised both from the podium and during hand-shaking with the crowd that he would have "more to say later."

Rep. Mills killed himself after reports in the press that his 1971 campaign had failed to report a \$25,000 contribution from undisclosed Nixon campaign funds.

The election campaign here to fill Rep. Mills' seat has been laced with talk by both Sen. Bauman and his opponent, State Sen. Frederick C. Mallon, about the "evil in government" and of "a terrible air of cynicism among voters."

Each candidate for the congressional seat here has traded on his own experience and conservative views to overcome this pessimistic atmosphere.

Peron Kicks Off Campaign For Presidency of Argentina

the general in the auditorium here.

No Program Gen. Peron said he would not present a sweeping development program because Argentina had to plan its economy and society carefully within its own possibilities and necessities.

"The superdeveloped countries are destroying themselves because technological advancement is ruining their natural wealth," he said. "They are the rich of the past . . . and we will be the rich of the future."

Gen. Peron, 77, said that doctors had pronounced him in good health and that he would campaign actively.

Mr. Peron returned from exile in June, 1972, election, Ricardo Balbin, 69, of the Radical Civic Union, could fill "any position he wants in any future council of state." The statement revived speculation that Gen. Peron would fill some major posts in his government with opposition party members.

Pro-Allende Union Chief Slain in Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 19 (AP).—A pro-government transport union leader was killed in renewed violence and strikes against the leftist regime of President Salvador Allende.

Mr. Allende said the nation was "living in a nightmare. The criminal wave of attacks must be stopped, whether they come from the right, the left or the ultra-left."

Gunmen ambushed a car belonging to Oscar Balboa, 31, the general secretary of one of Santiago's branches of MOFAR, the Patriotic Reconstruction Movement. The undersecretary of the interior, Daniel Vergara, blamed the attack on "reactionary bands."

Meanwhile, Gen. Cesar Ruiz resigned yesterday as Chile's transportation and public works minister after failing to resolve a crippling truck owners' strike.

The 55-year-old career officer was believed to feel that President Allende had not given him enough power to reach a settlement with the strikers. He also stepped down from his post as air force chief.

Medical Strike In another development, 3,000 doctors of the 8,000-member Chilean Medical Association yesterday called a 48-hour strike for midnight tonight to protest shortages of medicine and instruments in Chilean hospitals.

The shortages stem largely from production problems and limited ability to pay for imports. A plasma shortage has resulted from the occupation of a private plasma laboratory by leftists who want (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

French Test a 3d Small A-Device

ILLINGTON, N.Z., Aug. 19 (AP).—France continued its overseas nuclear test program in the South Pacific today with a low-yield explosion over a coral atoll, according to New Zealand Prime Minister Norman

described the blast, third of 1973 series, as "relatively small" and said it had a yield of two and a half kilotons. The first explosion, on July 22, estimated at a little over five kilotons, was about one-quarter the size of the atomic bomb that killed Hiroshima in Japan 28 years ago.

French Views on Defense PARIS, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Only 11 percent of French people feel that France should organize

Eight Fighters Involved Laborites Protest Sale by U.S. Of British Fighters to Spain

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—A decision by the United States to sell British-made jet fighters to Spain has touched off a political controversy here.

The Spanish government, which has been unable for years to buy arms from Britain, will purchase eight British Harrier vertical take-off jets worth about \$30 million from the United States. The planes are made for the U.S. Marine Corps by Hawker Siddeley factories in Britain.

Harold Wilson, the leader of the Labor party opposition, denounced what he called a "backdoor sale," noting the long-standing policy here of not selling weapons to "fascist Spain." He accused the Conservative government of "employing the United States as an arms trafficker."

"Spain is a blatantly fascist country," Mr. Wilson said. "There is not even the excuse that it belongs to the authoritarian fringe of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization."

Embargo on Sales From 1964 to 1970, when the Labor party governed Britain, London imposed an embargo on arms sales to Spain. After the Conservatives came to power three years ago, they reviewed the policy and announced that they would consider each application for arms purchases from Madrid on its merits. No arms have been sold under the present government.

"The next Labor government will cut off arms to fascist powers, and the United States will be informed that we cannot agree to any further sales, whether or not covered by contracts," Mr. Wilson said in his statement.

A major reason for the political agitation over the sale is the dispute between Britain and Spain over Gibraltar, the British enclave that Spain wants returned. Underlying the comments of Mr.

U.S. Plans Program of Wider Cancer Research

Emphasizes Detection, Prevention During 5-Year Accelerated Effort

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—The White House has released a five-year national plan for combating cancer that would accelerate research into the basic causes of the disease and better methods of treating it.

The plan emphasizes basic biomedical research; methods of detecting the disease earlier; minimizing those environmental hazards that contribute to the development of cancer; and preventing the disease from starting through such means as a still undeveloped vaccine.

A steady increase in the amount of federal funds spent on cancer research is projected over the next eight years with the spending of \$1.7 billion forecast in fiscal 1982, four times the amount spent in the 1973 budget.

"The strategic plan" for the national cancer program was one of four documents dealing with cancer made public Friday by the administration.

One of the others, the report of the National Cancer Advisory Board, is certain to compound the year-long fight between the administration and Congress over health funds because it urges even greater federal investments in cancer research than the White House has sought.

The advisory board, for example, urged that instead of budgeting \$500 million for the National Cancer Institute for the current fiscal year, as the administration has done, \$600 million be allocated.

The \$600-million figure was written into the National Cancer Act of 1971, which was signed by President Nixon.

Congressional opponents of the administration have cited the failure of the White House to allot all the funds that had been voted for cancer as a prime example of the impoundment of health funds. Congressional leaders in the field of health have termed the President's action illegal.

Administration health leaders have stated that such vast amounts of money cannot be spent wisely because, for one thing, there are not sufficient numbers of trained researchers to work on all the cancer projects that might be started.

Israeli Settlements in Arab Area

AVIV, Aug. 19 (AP).—A state radio said during the weekend that 35 more Jewish settlements would be built by the Israeli government in the West Bank, bringing the total to 32.

Israeli settlements in the West Bank have been a major source of tension between the Jewish state and the Arab inhabitants of the area. The settlements are seen by many Arabs as a step toward the annexation of the West Bank.

The Israeli government has defended the settlements as a necessary part of its security policy. It claims that the settlements provide a Jewish presence in the area and help to maintain peace.

The United Nations has repeatedly called for the Israeli government to stop the settlements. It claims that the settlements are illegal under international law.

The Israeli government has refused to stop the settlements. It claims that the settlements are a necessary part of its security policy and that they are in accordance with international law.

The Israeli government has also claimed that the settlements are a necessary part of its economic policy. It claims that the settlements help to develop the economy of the West Bank.

The Israeli government has also claimed that the settlements are a necessary part of its cultural policy. It claims that the settlements help to preserve the Jewish heritage in the West Bank.

Tripoli Confirms He Is Libyan

Israel Seen Likely to Reject Arab Extradition of Hijacker

JERUSALEM, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Israel probably will reject an extradition request by Lebanon, choosing to put Libyan plane hijacker Mohammed Al-Toum on trial itself, a government official said today.

"We have not yet received anything by way of an extradition

request," the official said, "and the feeling here is that the man will be brought to trial in Israel."

The official spoke before a scheduled weekly cabinet meeting at which, he said, the possibility of a Lebanese appeal to Israel was likely to be discussed.

An army spokesman said that contacts had not been made with Lebanese or United Nations trusteeship officers at the northern border post of Rosh Hanikra, where representatives of the two countries have been known in the past to consult.

Reports from Beirut yesterday quoted Lebanese Premier Takiyeddin el-Sol as saying his country was considering an extradition request through the UN Armistice Commission.

Meanwhile, Tripoli radio confirmed that Al-Toum is a Libyan and has a history of mental trouble.

Arafat Unit Seen Opening Office In East Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 19 (NYT)—Arab guerrilla organizations are expected to open an office in East Berlin next month to procure arms, money and other support from East Germany and the rest of the Soviet bloc, allied officials said yesterday.

A formal agreement for the Palestinian Liberation Organization to set up an office in East Berlin was reached earlier this month when Yasser Arafat, the head of the organization, visited East Germany during the Communist World Youth Festival.

Allied officials said there were indications that the office would be relatively small and manned by a handful of people. Arab guerrilla organizations have for years received arms, ammunition and funds from East bloc countries, primarily East Germany, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

The arrangement between Mr. Arafat and Erich Honecker, the East German Communist party chief, was the first formal accommodation granted Arab guerrillas by a member nation of the Warsaw Pact, the East European military alliance.

The mission of the guerrilla office, according to an East German statement, is "to further mutual understanding between the people of the German Democratic Republic and the Arab Palestinian people and to increase solidarity in the joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for social progress."

Transportation Minister Quits

Pro-Allende Union Leader Is Slain in Chile by Gunmen

(Continued from Page 1) the facility to be nationalized. The doctors said they would be available only for emergencies.

Mopare was set up by the government after October's anti-government strikes to counter the anti-Marxist confederation of truck owners, which is now on strike. About 10,000 trucks belong to Mopare and the confederation has 45,000 members.

The slaying increased to six the number of deaths related to the strike since it began July 26. Scores have been injured in more than 350 terrorist attacks, the leftist government claims.

Most bus and taxi owners have struck in sympathy with the truckers, joining them in demands for new vehicles, more spare parts and higher tariffs as the cost of living soared.

Palestinian Unit Labels Qadhafi 'Fascist Dictator'

BEIRUT, Aug. 19 (UPI)—The weekly newspaper of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine yesterday denounced the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar Qadhafi, as a "fascist dictator" engaged in "rounding up and liquidating the opponents of his regime."

The newspaper, Al Hadaf, published a statement issued by the "Libyan Committee for the Defense of Democracy and Human Rights," which claimed that hundreds of Libyan intellectuals and "progressive elements" have been arrested by Col. Qadhafi's government.

The FFLP, a Marxist guerrilla group, is led by George Habash. It is opposed to Col. Qadhafi's regime, which is strongly anti-Marxist.

Previously, Al Hadaf had reported that scores of Palestinians, presumably FFLP sympathizers, were expelled from Libya.

Today's statement said the campaign of arrests has involved "hundreds of nationalists, progressives and intellectuals who are being subjected to inhuman torture at the hands of intelligence men."

"The fascist measures taken by Qadhafi's regime for the physical liquidation of his opponents . . . can only serve imperialism and Zionism," the statement said.

Mexican Crash Kills 16

MONTREY, Mexico, Aug. 19 (UPI)—The police said yesterday that 16 persons were killed—most of them burned to death—and 23 injured Friday night when a bus collided with a car north of here.

Al-Toum, who commanded a Lebanese-owned Middle East Airlines Boeing-707 to Israel on Thursday, is in jail near Jerusalem. A judge issued a 15-day detention order against the Libyan on Friday, before preparation of formal charges against him.

The Israeli official said that the Ministry of Transport has sent a letter to the International Civil Aviation Organization stating Israel's intention to try Al-Toum. The letter, he said, also instructed the ICAO to inform Libya and Lebanon of their responsibility to prevent and board international flights originating from their territory.

Al-Toum said that when he boarded the MEA jet in Benghazi, without being searched, he had two pistols tucked under his belt.

The newspaper Haaretz said that if psychiatric examinations showed Al-Toum to be sane, he probably would be tried before a military court on hijacking charges. "Security people who spoke to Al-Toum say their first impression is that he is indeed mentally unstable," the paper said.

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Bolivia Chief Seeks Talks With Rebels

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Aug. 19 (Reuters)—President Hugo Banzer today planned to try to talk some 200 armed rebels into leaving a fortified jungle ranch and surrendering.

The rebels were said to be led by Carlos Valverde, leader of a dissident faction of the rightist Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB), one of two parties in the Bolivian government.

The trucks claimed that Mr. Valverde had to nationalize their industry, and one of the main demands of the strikers was for a guarantee against nationalization. Mr. Valverde's custody was demanded as a condition for renewing talks with the government.

Strike leaders called the departure of Mr. Valverde a "positive step." But they have said they would not return to work unless their demands are met, with or without peace talks with the government.

Israel made its second complaint to the United Nations in a week. The other followed a clash between Israeli and Egyptian patrol boats in the Gulf of Suez.

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HELP ON A HOT DAY—An appropriately dressed 4-year-old offering a traditionally garbed Beefeater a taste of her ice-cream at the Tower of London during the hot spell, which abated a bit yesterday.

Russian Dissident Sakharov Tells of Warning by Official

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Nuclear physicist Andrei D. Sakharov said yesterday that a top Soviet legal official had warned him that he was providing foreigners with information of interest to foreign intelligence services.

Dr. Sakharov, a dissident and the founder of the unofficial Committee for Human Rights, said the warning was made in an interview on Thursday with M. P. Malayrov, the deputy general procurator. The scientist gave some Western correspondents a written account of the session.

Dr. Sakharov, 52, who has come under increasing pressure in recent months from Soviet authorities because of his human rights activities, said he was reminded that he worked in secret areas "of special importance" and had agreed not to meet foreigners.

"But you meet foreigners and give them information which is of interest to foreign intelligence services," Dr. Sakharov quoted Mr. Malayrov as saying. "I ask you to consider all the seriousness of this warning and draw your own conclusions."

The physicist, who helped develop the Soviet hydrogen bomb, said he denied he had any contact with secret work for five years. He said he told Mr. Malayrov that his conversations with foreigners had nothing to do with state, military or technological secrets.

Throughout the more than one-hour meeting, Mr. Malayrov's assistant noted the "frequent" denials, Dr. Sakharov said. He quoted the assistant as saying meeting with foreigners played into "the hands of our enemies."

Dr. Sakharov, widely regarded as the most distinguished of the Soviet Union's dissidents, is said by his friends to fear that the increased official pressure on him is a prelude to his incarceration in a prison or a mental hospital.

For a long time, Dr. Sakharov, a member of the prestigious Russian Academy of Sciences, had appeared immune to official action because of his international reputation. But in September he was briefly detained when he protested outside the Lebanese Embassy against the slaying of Israel by Arab terrorists at the Munich Olympics. In March, the secret police visited him for the first time and told him he was not "morally sound."

Dr. Sakharov quoted Mr. Malayrov as telling him that recently "your activities and pronouncements have taken on a more harmful and frankly anti-Soviet character and the procurator, which guards the law and the interests of our society, can no longer stand aside."

The ranch, a cotton plantation in a jungle region which Interior Minister Walter Castro Avendaño said has all the facilities necessary for a relatively successful guerrilla campaign, is owned by a former senior official of the FSB, Wladimir Razuk.

Most of the rebels were said to be young members of the Falange from Santa Cruz.

Anniversary of Revolt Their revolt caused suspension of Santa Cruz ceremonies, which Gen. Banzer was to have attended, commemorating a three-day civil war exactly two years ago in which rightist-led military units under Gen. Banzer, then a colonel, fought side by side with armed Falangists and overthrew leftist President Juan Jose Torres.

Until May of this year, Mr. Valverde was President Banzer's health minister.

Interior Minister Castro described the rebel stand as "a suicidal adventure."

He said that 11 men were arrested in La Paz yesterday. All are believed to be connected with the FSB, he added.

Apart from Santa Cruz, the country was reported quiet.

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Zambia Bomb Said to Kill Chinese Aide

Another Is Injured, Diplomats Report

LUSAKA, Zambia, Aug. 19 (Reuters)—A mail bomb exploded at the Chinese Embassy here yesterday, killing at least one person and seriously wounding another, according to reports among diplomats.

A Chinese Embassy spokesman said, "We have nothing to tell you" and a Zambian government official declined to confirm or deny the reports.

The Soviet press agency, Tass, in a report from Lusaka, said a bomb, sent through the mail, had exploded in the Chinese Embassy.

Tass quoted unofficial reports as saying two people were killed. A third, who was seriously injured, would be operated on by a Soviet surgeon, Tass added.

The reports among the diplomats here did not suggest who might have sent the mail bomb to the closely guarded Chinese Embassy.

China's ambassador in Zambia is Li Chang-fen. He has 10 diplomats here with him and an administrative staff of nearly 20. Many of the Chinese have their wives with them.

The embassy is in the residential suburb of Kabulonga. Report by Edna

In another incident, a minibus bomb was planted last night at the headquarters of one of Rhodesia's three exiled African movements, according to officials of the organization.

Police on duty at the office of the Zimbabwe African People's Union declined to confirm or deny that explosives had been placed there.

Two weeks ago a bomb exploded in the office of Zambia's southern province cabinet minister, Andrew Mubumba, at Livingstone, 300 miles southwest of Lusaka, killing a 23-year-old secretary, Jenny Maswaya.

Four Bombs Are Exploded In N. Ireland

BELFAST, Aug. 19 (UPI)—Bombs exploded four times around Northern Ireland early today, destroying three buildings, including Belfast's Regency Hotel. The police reported no injuries.

In three pre-dawn attacks, the police said bombs demolished an inn and a fabrics store in Belfast suburbs and the courthouse of a village 20 miles south of the city.

Another bomb thrown from a passing car shortly before noon exploded outside the Regency Hotel. The police said the blast blew out the building's windows, but that all of its guests escaped harm.

In one of the attacks, gunmen firebombed the Stagecoach Inn in Dummurry.

Flames Gut Inn The police said several shots hit the arriving fire trucks, causing the firemen to seek safety while flames gutted the inn.

The police stepped up security in the town of Portadown yesterday after a gunman killed a 23-year-old married Protestant and a mob beat six policemen.

The police attributed the killing of Trevor Holland to another random attack by gunmen who have killed 13 persons in the last year in Portadown, 22 miles southwest of Belfast.

Shortly after Mr. Holland's death, a mob beat six policemen in a riot outside a dance hall in Portadown. The police said two of the officers were seriously injured in the disturbance.

Meanwhile, a Catholic priest accused the British Army of acting as an undercover force in operations against the IRA.

"Information is in hand that there have been abuses of confidence by the military chaplains," said Rev. Desmond Wilson, whose parish lies in an IRA stronghold of Belfast. "In one case, these indiscretions have been accepted, and I can say no more than that." He called for an immediate inquiry by church authorities.

Catholic chaplains serving with the British Army in Northern Ireland are under the authority of the English Primate, John Cardinal Heenan.

Paraguay Tightens Argentine Frontiers

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 19 (AP)—Paraguay authorities tightened border security yesterday to prevent subversive elements from entering the country from Argentina, officials here said.

A communiqué said the Paraguayan authorities feared "the presence of leading opponents of the government of Gen. Alfredo Stroessner."

Reports from Paraguay said the heightened security measures applied only to river commerce and not to tourists.

Seoul Bus Plunge Kills 17 SEOUL, Aug. 19 (UPI)—A bus plunged off a bridge in an eastern suburb of Seoul last night, the police said, killing 17 persons and injuring 52.



ON PATROL—Cambodian soldier passes Buddhist statue near Highway 5 at Phnom Penh.

'Spy' Flights To Cambodia Upset Japan

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (NYT)—A political storm is brewing in Japan over reports from Washington that American planes based on the Japanese island of Okinawa are being used in reconnaissance flights over Cambodia.

The opposition parties, which have attacked from the beginning the use of bases in Japan for the American effort in Indochina, are planning to raise the question of the Cambodia flights in the Diet (parliament), which is to resume deliberations Tuesday after a three-week pause caused by procedural squabbles between leftist and conservative groups.

Use of the sophisticated high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance planes based on Okinawa for the Cambodia surveillance operations was disclosed in dispatches quoting Pentagon sources.

Government officials fear that opposition politicians will use the revelation to bolster allegations that Japan has been directly involved in Indochina through its working security treaty with the United States.

Tanaka Stand Premier Kakuei Tanaka's government has held that reconnaissance flights may be undertaken from American bases in Japan without Japanese authorities being consulted beforehand, as required in the case of combat operations.

Before the United States returned jurisdiction over Okinawa to Japan, it was customary to route combat aircraft to that island from bases in Japan before sending them on to Vietnam. Thus, technically, the planes did not arrive in Southeast Asia direct from Japanese territory.

Even so, the use of Okinawa in direct support of the Vietnam war was a constant irritant to Japanese public opinion. The island, captured by American forces in World War II and retained until last year, had been nominally under Japanese "trusteeship" sovereignty, although the American military exercised the administrative authority under a high commissioner who was also the commanding general of the island.

The talks seek to work out a plan to send home the 1971 prisoners from India and exchange about 150,000 Bengalis stranded in Pakistan and 250,000 non-Bengali Muslims interned in Bangladesh.

After two private sessions that lasted 4 1/2 hours, the leader of the Indian delegation, P.N. Haksar, called the talks useful. Mr. Haksar added, "We will meet again on Monday."

The Pakistanis refused comment after the afternoon session. The talks seek to work out a plan to send home the 1971 prisoners from India and exchange about 150,000 Bengalis stranded in Pakistan and 250,000 non-Bengali Muslims interned in Bangladesh.

Statistics showed that more than 30,000 Communist have been listed as missing since the start of the conflict.

Meanwhile, South Vietnamese and Communist troops clashed in two battles outside City in the Central Highlands and in the coastal province of Binh Dinh, leaving about 100 dead and wounded, according to government spokesmen.

"I couldn't care less about that sort of thing," he said. Reached at his home, Mr. Chotiner said he had seen the story. It is grossly exaggerated and part of it are the figments of someone's imagination. Part of it is true. It is good campaign practice to have someone travel with the opposition candidate, to report on the size of the crowds, the reactions of the crowd, what the candidate says and to interview the people he is traveling with.

"If the press printed everything that happened on an opposition candidate's campaign tour, it would be necessary to have such information from your own sources but—and I'm not being critical of the news media—it is not possible for reasons of space shortage and other factors for us to learn from news accounts everything we want to know."

No Recordings She also said that she never had engaged in the surreptitious recording of conversations that she had with members of the press corps during the campaign. And she said that she had no idea whether anyone else was involved in work similar to what she was doing for Mr. Chotiner.

"I asked them and they said, 'You know, we're protecting you and we're protecting them.' There may have been anybody and there may have been 10 people," she said in a telephone interview.

Mrs. Goldberg said that she was employed by Mr. Chotiner from Labor Day until Election Day and that her compensation came to more than \$10,000, plus expenses.

Mr. Chotiner, who received a salary of \$39,000, denied he had asked Mrs. Goldberg to get the "really dirty stuff," as reported by the Star-News.

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30 to 40 Are Wounded 5 Killed as Terrorist Bomb Shatter Calm in Phnom Penh

By Thomas W. Lippman

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 19 (WP).—Terrorist bombs went off in Phnom Penh's crowded central market and two packed movie theaters today, killing at least five persons and wounding 30 to 40.

The explosions shattered the surprising calm that had prevailed in the city since Wednesday when American planes stopped bombing insurgent troops encircling the capital. But there was no way to tell whether the bombs presaged any further attacks or incidents, and they appeared to create no sense of panic. Two hours after the blasts, crowds were still lined up outside other theaters waiting to be admitted to later shows.

At all three bomb scenes, hundreds of curious but impassive bystanders gathered to watch rescue work and evacuation, resisting efforts of military police to move them away as everything went on normally nearby.

The first bomb detonated about 7:30 a.m. under a concrete drain in the center of the central market, which was filled with merchants and shoppers.

Most of the blast's force was absorbed by the concrete slabs covering the drain, but flying debris killed two persons and wounded another, and wrecked the stalls of two merchants.

The theater bombings, despite of elaborate security measures that include the use of all patrons by military police, resulted in a total of 15 deaths and at least 30 wounded. Doctors nearby Nakhon Ratchasima hospital refused to admit to the crowded emergency room there were several awaiting treatment outside of them with injuries to feet and legs.

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The bombings marred a Sunday on which the city's troubled capital had been expected to have a good day, as possible under the circumstances.

Frolicking children and adults crowded the streets, where merchants were selling their wares.

For foreigners, the big event was a dinner dance in honor of a departing wife of a European diplomat—one of the last of its kind in the city. "I'm an optimist about this," the host said, "one never knows."

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Study Panel Is Outspoken

U.S. Political Corruption Held A Big Bar to Fighting Crime

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Government corruption "stands as a serious impediment to the task of reducing criminality in America," according to a commission established by the Nixon administration to chart a national program against street crime.

The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice, formed at the suggestion of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, concluded that as long as official corruption flourishes, "the war against crime will be perceived by many as a war of the powerful against the powerless."

Nixon Urged To Purge Left Or Step Down

By Cathie Wolhowe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Conservative Republicans must demand the President's resignation unless he can prove to the next few weeks that he is not an "emasculated" leader, a former Nixon administration official said today.

The assertion was made by Howard Phillips, whom Mr. Nixon appointed as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity to preside over the OEO's dissolution and whom a court order demoted. He made the assertion in a speech before members of the Young Americans for Freedom meeting in a convention here.

"We must be ready to conclude that the time may come when it is better for our old friend to move aside rather than hang there on liberalism's tree, twisting slowly, slowly, in a leftward-blowing breeze," he said.

Mr. Phillips, a long-time conservative friend of the President, said he is convinced that Mr. Nixon "would resign rather than permit himself to become the helpless pawn of his enemies or the cause of grave systemic damage."

He added that the liberals understand that it is only the conservatives who can "bring the President down, not the Washington Post, CBS or Archibald Cox, but Jim Buckley, Barry Goldwater, Jesse Helms and Carl Curtis." Mr. Cox is the special Watergate prosecutor and the four other men are Republican conservatives in the Senate.

Other Criticism

In speeches to the YAF Thursday night, Sen. Goldwater, the 1964 Republican presidential candidate, and Sen. Helms, a North Carolina freshman senator, criticized the administration for Watergate, which they said damaged the conservative cause.

Although Mr. Phillips said he thinks that the President's "concessions to the liberals are not entirely his fault," he said he believes they are his responsibility and are caused because Mr. Nixon "has peopled his administration with neutral men, who lack deep moral and philosophical commitments."

Mr. Phillips said that he will resign when Mr. Nixon's resignation unless the President removes these "cowardly and dishonest bureaucrats who seek personal glory and comfort by indiscriminately granting public funds to the people and causes Richard Nixon defeat in 1973."

One of the targets of Mr. Phillips' attack is Alvin Arnett, whom Mr. Nixon nominated to take Mr. Phillips' place as OEO director when the U.S. District Judge William Jones said that Mr. Phillips was holding the position illegally.

Since Mr. Arnett's take-over in June, he has surprised Mr. Phillips by telling the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee that he hoped Congress would appropriate money for OEO, although none is included in the President's budget for this fiscal year.

sion on Criminal Justice, formed at the suggestion of former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, concluded that as long as official corruption flourishes, "the war against crime will be perceived by many as a war of the powerful against the powerless."

The comments and recommendations of the commission—contained in the final draft page proofs—are considered the most outspoken and detailed assessment of the corruption problem in the United States ever made by a federal body.

Watergate Not Mentioned

The commission was headed by Russell W. Peterson, the former Republican governor of Delaware. The commission did not mention the Watergate scandal. However, it said it had decided to discuss the issue because the American public believes there is "widespread corruption" among public officials at all levels of government, because corruption results "in a staggering cost to the American taxpayer" and because corruption hinders further crime by providing a model of lawlessness "that undermines an acceptable rule of law."

The commission said that the public perception of government corruption and the power of large campaign contributors might have contributed to the belief that demonstrations were the only way to achieve change. President Nixon, in his Watergate statement Wednesday, argued the opposing view that the demonstrations created an atmosphere of lawlessness that may have infected some of his aides.

Although a summary report by the commission was scheduled to be published on Aug. 9, the commission's 70-page section on "integrity in government" will not be published for several weeks.

Hundreds of Recommendations

The commission recommended hundreds of specific actions that state, county and local governments should take to curb corruption. Among the key recommendations were the following:

• Every state should adopt laws requiring all state, county and local officials to publicly disclose each year—and at least two weeks before election day—all their financial and professional interests. If an official is a partner in a law firm, the disclosures should include all clients whose annual fees exceed \$2,000 or 5 percent of the firm's income.

• Every state should add provisions to its laws making certain specific conflict-of-interest situations a crime punishable by heavy penalties.

• Every state should approve laws requiring the disclosure of campaign finances that are at least as stringent as those passed by Congress. These new reporting requirements would apply to all state, county and local officials.

• Every state should add laws prohibiting campaign contributions by persons who transact more than \$5,000 business with the involved unit of government or who are directors or shareholders owning more than 10 percent of a corporation engaged in such transactions.

All states having a history of organized crime should establish a continuing statewide ability to investigate and prosecute corruption both inside and outside of the criminal justice system. The office charged with this responsibility should have the power to compel testimony, obtain grants of immunity, hold private and public hearings and present evidence to a grand jury for indictment.

Mr. Edmisten said during the weekend that a status report on the two remaining phases of the investigation—dirty tricks and campaign financing—will be waiting for the committee's seven senators when they return from their month-long recess.

Teams of 10 to 15 men each are now working in Washington and around the country doing the investigative work for what is intended to be two complete but concentrated sets of hearings, Mr. Edmisten said.

In his speech to the nation Wednesday night, President Nixon said: "After 12 weeks and two million words of televised testimony, we have reached a point where we have continued, backward-looking obsession with Watergate is causing this nation to neglect matters of far greater importance to the nation... The time has come to turn Watergate over to the courts."

"Absolutely not, categorically not," Mr. Edmisten said. "The committee is not about to fold up. It has its mission to perform and it's going to do it."

Mr. Edmisten, a long-time staff aide to Watergate Committee Chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., said that investigative work



THANKS—Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower wears a hard hat and an American flag at a construction site in Jacksonville, Fla., where she stopped to thank workmen for the painting of a slogan on a girder. The slogan: "We support President Nixon."

Despite Nixon Statement

Aide Says Senate Unit Plans To Continue Watergate Probe

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP).

—The Senate Watergate committee will "absolutely not" end its investigations and turn Watergate over to the courts, as President Nixon has urged, a top staff member says.

The break-in and bugging of Democratic headquarters in the Watergate again will be the focus of two of three days of public hearings during the week of Sept. 10, Rufus Edmisten, deputy counsel for the panel, said.

Testimony is planned then from former White House Special Counsel Charles W. Colson and convicted Watergate spy E. Howard Hunt Jr. Both men probably will be recalled for later testimony on alleged political dirty tricks in last year's presidential election campaign, committee sources said.

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Mr. Edmisten, a long-time staff aide to Watergate Committee Chairman Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., said that investigative work

on Watergate itself was largely completed with interviews last week of three White House aides: Larry Higley, Steve Bull and Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler.

All three men were reported to have claimed partial executive privilege to avoid answering questions about the presidential tape recordings the committee is seeking.

Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., is the only committee member to have agreed publicly with Mr. Nixon and called for turning the investigation over to the courts. But there is significant pressure among some of the senators for a speedier pace, Mr. Edmisten and other aides said that would be done.

"I think Sen. Ervin wants a full tilt investigation and, he thinks that as two very concentrated hearings, lasting about two weeks each, Mr. Edmisten said.

He predicted that, contrary to some reports, the committee will not divide itself into two subcommittees to hear the results of the investigations into dirty tricks and tainted political money.

At Key Biscayne, Fla., Mr. Nixon worked on a foreign policy speech that he will make to the Veterans of Foreign Wars in New Orleans tomorrow. The speech is expected to be the start of a series of public appearances aimed at leaving Watergate behind.

The Association of State Democratic Chairmen meanwhile added Friday to the civil suits growing out of the Watergate break-in by suing Mr. Nixon's re-election committee and 18 individuals for damages exceeding \$10 million.

The suit alleges interruption of normal activity and invasion of privacy. The defendants include former presidential aides H. R. Haldeman, John D. Ehrlichman and John W. Dean 3d, the seven convicted Watergate conspirators and former cabinet members Maurice H. Stans and John N. Mitchell.

Corl was born on Dec. 24, 1939, in Fort Wayne to Arnold and Mary Corl, both 23 at the time. "But his parents never were happy," a woman relative said. "They fought and fussed because they got married and they fought and fussed right up to the end—their divorce shortly after World War II."

"Dean was a good boy, but the good ones are so often used by the damnable ones," the relative said. "High school was sort of a struggle for him. He had to work, helping out his mother here and there."

Corl worked with his mother, then known as Mary West, in a candy business after high-school graduation and then went north in 1960 to care for his recently widowed grandmother.

"He knew she'd be alone and would need someone to take her to church and places," the relative said. "He got a job up there, stayed with his grandmother two years, he always managed to send a little money to his mother down here."

In 1963, Corl lived with his mother, brother and stepister in a Houston area, the Heights. The Corl Candy Co. was established with Mrs. Corl as president, Dean as vice-president and the brother as secretary-treasurer, with the stepister assisting.

Drafted in 1964, Corl was stationed at Fort Polk, La., Fort Benning, Ga., and Fort Hood, Texas. After 10 months he received an honorable discharge as a hardship case so he could return and help the family with the candy business.

The candy factory later was moved to a larger building across the street from an elementary school in the Heights. The firm was dissolved about 1969 and the mother and stepister moved to Colorado.

'Sesame Street' Denounced

Russia Assails TV Program As U.S. Cultural Imperialism

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Aug. 19 (NYT).—An American educational television program, "Sesame Street," has been denounced in the Soviet Union as an example of cultural imperialism of the United States.

A Communist party newspaper on cultural affairs assailed the successful children's program as designed to sell the U.S. system of values to the rest of the world, particularly the developing countries.

The sharp attack on the program, which is being shown increasingly outside the United States, appears to be part of a continuing Soviet campaign against Western ideas while Moscow is seeking to persuade the United States and other industrial nations to provide capital and technology for the Soviet Union's lagging economic development.

The Russians made it clear that "Sesame Street" was precisely the type of program that the Kremlin wanted to keep off this country's home screens if, and when, global television becomes a reality. The Soviet Union and its allies have been mounting a campaign to prevent other nations from beaming unwanted programs from satellites.

Highly Selective Moscow has been highly selective in showing U.S. television programs over its state-controlled network. A safari series, "Daktari," probably has received the widest distribution. Recently, episodes of "Lassie" and "Mighty Mouse" have appeared on Soviet television.

The unexpected attack on "Sesame Street" appeared in the newspaper Sovetskaya Kultura, in the form of a critical article reprinted from the Mexican magazine Siempre. The Russians often reprint articles from abroad in making a propaganda point of their own.

An editorial comment, designed to put the attack into focus for the Russian reader, said that the Mexican criticism exposed the "politics of America's so-called educational television, one of whose programs, titled 'Sesame Street,' serves as a clear example of veiled neocolonialism in culture."

"We don't know whether the authors of the program gave it that title intentionally," the Soviet newspaper continued. "The word 'sesame' came from the Orient and means 'open up.' One thing is certain: With that type of program, imperialism is seeking to penetrate into other people's homes, even if door and windows are tightly locked. The passkey is to be global television."

UN Action Sought Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union urged the United Nations at its last general assembly, in September, to draft an international convention to outlaw unwanted broadcasting from space.

The use of satellites for broadcasting directly to home receivers is still in the developmental stage, but the few remaining technical problems are understood to be nearing solution. The Russians fear that a world television system would be American-dominated.

The Mexican article, which evidently was found here to be consistent with Soviet views, said that "Sesame Street" ostensibly was designed to teach children the alphabet, numbers and the fundamentals of arithmetic, and, finally, enrich their vocabularies and develop their capacities. "We think, thus opening their eyes onto the world around them."

Although that world is being presented as a "neutral" world, according to the Mexican article, it does, in fact, tend to celebrate U.S. values of private enterprise, property ownership, and so forth.

Describing some episodes of the program, the article said: "The central characters, adult males, are all property owners (of an electrical repair shop or a store). Property relationships are made to look natural, and nowhere is there any indication that they may give rise to conflicts."

In another episode, a store owner is described as saying that he had bought certain food products in the morning and that he and his wife needed a certain amount of money to fill their wants.

"The entire lecture is devoted to explaining the role of money," the article goes on. "Money has no ideology. Money is neutral. Buying and selling are presented as, actions flowing from the very nature of things."

He has asked Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger to "get rid of those monkey suits immediately." Military officers shouldn't have personal servants in the first place, Rep. Aspin said. "But as long as they do, they should at least let them dress like soldiers, instead of like characters in a musical comedy."

Also out of control were an 8,000-acre fire in Kootenai National Forest in mountainous northwestern Montana and two fires covering a total of 5,450 acres in northern Idaho's Nez Perce National Forest.

Forest service officials said 870 men were still on the fire lines in Oregon after a 7,500-acre blaze was brought under control early Sunday in Mount Hood National Forest.

A 5,750-acre fire which destroyed eight buildings Friday in La Grande, Ore., was contained, but firefighters predicted that rough terrain and dense forests would keep them from bringing the blaze under control before tomorrow. A fire near Joseph, Ore., in Wallawa-Whitman National Forest was mostly contained at 1,200 acres.

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Range, Forest Fires Spread Throughout U.S. Northwest

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DENVER, Colo., Aug. 19 (AP).

—Dozens of fires destroyed thousands of acres of range and forest lands in six western states yesterday. Many of the fires originated out of control.

Because of a long drought, fire conditions in the northwestern part of the United States are considered the worst in 20 years. Officials in several areas said that many of the blazes may be the work of arsonists.

In Montana and northern California some 8,000 men struggled against blazes which have blackened more than 100,000 acres.

The U.S. Forest Service and Gov. Thomas L. Judge ordered that all national, state and private forest lands in Montana be closed to public use as fires raged out of control on more than 35,000 acres. The highest fire was a 25,000-acre blaze on the Seven W Ranch in central Montana.

The latest in the wave of fires that has swept through the West was a 3,000-acre blaze which broke out yesterday south of Carson City, Nev.

In Idaho, the interagency fire center reported an unfavorable weather outlook, with warmer temperatures and almost no chance of rain for the next several days.

"Oregon, Wyoming and Washington are generally quiet," a spokesman for the center said, adding that dangerous conditions throughout the region could change the situation suddenly.

Officials said forest in southeastern Washington, northeastern Oregon and the neighboring section of northern Idaho were particularly vulnerable because of an infestation of tussock moths which has killed many trees.

A forest service spokesman in Portland, Ore., reported that 500 firefighters had been shifted from duties in that state to battle a 12,000-acre blaze in the Stanislaus National Forest east of Columbia, Calif.

A 4,000-acre fire also was threatening Yosemite National Forest and hydroelectric facilities at Cherry Reservoir, which provides the main source of power for San Francisco. Over five closed California's Highway 50, forced the evacuation of one small community and threatened two other towns.

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Military Asked To Dress Right

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (UPI).

—The United States plans to spend \$24 million to dress up officers' servants to look like something out of a musical comedy, Rep. Les Aspin, D., Wis., said today.

Rep. Aspin said he had learned that the military signed a contract to buy tuxedo pants, swallowtail coats, cummerbunds, mess jackets, bow ties and white tuxedo shirts for the enlisted men who serve as personal aides to admirals and generals.

He has asked Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger to "get rid of those monkey suits immediately." Military officers shouldn't have personal servants in the first place, Rep. Aspin said. "But as long as they do, they should at least let them dress like soldiers, instead of like characters in a musical comedy."

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Floods Force Mexicans to Flee Houses

Floods Force Mexicans to Flee Houses

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 19 (Reuters).

—About 100,000 persons have fled their flooded homes in northern and central Mexico, officials here said yesterday.

The storm ended, but damage continued, including the collapse of four bridges. At least 20 persons have died and an unknown number, last estimated at nearly 50, by the authorities, were missing.

In the Pacific coast state of Jalisco, the government authorized the reconstruction of Encarnacion, where at least 10 persons were killed and buildings were swept away by water from a dam which burst on Wednesday.

Some flood victims still were isolated yesterday, and helicopters and launches manned by rescuers found families waiting on the roofs of their homes.

In Yavapai state, where about 50,000 persons were forced to leave their homes, authorities said that dams were in danger.

The rain lasted for more than two weeks in some parts, and outbreaks of typhoid and whooping cough followed.

One of the broken bridges cut rail links between Mexico City and Jalisco, the second most populous state in Mexico.

Pakistan Dam Reinforced KARACHI, Pakistan, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Thousands of men were working today around the clock to strengthen embankments which have prevented floodwaters from the Indus River from spilling over vast areas of Sind province.

Finance Minister Mubashir Hassan said that the next 24 hours would decide if the volume of water rushing down the Indus from the flooded rivers of the Punjab could be contained.

Thousands of troops, civil servants and volunteers are reinforcing the embankments around the Sindh-Punjab border down to Sukkur, 220 miles north of Karachi.

The floods, the worst in Pakistan's history, already have devastated much of Punjab province, and newspapers have put the death toll at more than 1,500, with several thousand persons missing.

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The Public Trust

President Nixon failed, in last week's statements on the Watergate scandals, to provide the "perspective" for which the American people had been waiting. His presentation was unsatisfactory and unconvincing principally because he himself plainly lacks perspective on the nature of the questions before him.

Those questions are not, as Sen. Baker has put it rather too simply, "What did the President know, and when did he know it?" The nation's primary concern is not whether Mr. Nixon is telling the truth when he insists that he continued to believe in the probity of his associates in the White House and the Committee to Re-Elect the President long after compelling evidence of their wrongdoing had been presented in the press. The important question is not even at what point he discovered and how strongly he disapproved of "the White House horrors" of political espionage, obstruction of justice and perjury.

The question that does cry out for an answer is how Mr. Nixon proposes to regain the public trust that he has allowed to be squandered. It is on the answer to that question that his administration's capacity to govern effectively must ultimately depend. But in order to answer that question, the President will first have to comprehend—as his address and its accompanying statement proved he still does not—how that public trust came to be squandered so soon after the landslide mandate from which he continues to draw solace and legitimacy. That trust was not squandered, as Mr. Nixon wants the American people to believe, by the overzealous actions of a few loyal supporters, nor by the criminal deeds of a small band of misguided mercenaries.

Rather, it was squandered by the consistent pattern, so unmistakably disclosed in the Senate Watergate hearings, of a palace guard that functioned in arrogant defiance of this country's laws and traditions—a pattern aimed at concentrating extraordinary powers in the White House, a pattern of executive appointments designed to destroy the independence of powerful investigative agencies, such as the FBI and CIA, and render them subservient to the White House.

Public trust was squandered by a White House attitude, proclaimed by Mr. Nixon himself at the height of his popularity, that viewed the American people as children to

be kept ignorant of crucial decisions. Basic to that attitude was a belief that high-handed and even unlawful executive actions were justified whenever the President or his surrogates considered them to be in the national interest.

Public trust was squandered because Mr. Nixon appeared to condone secret and unethical dealings between high-ranking members of his administration and corporate, agricultural and other special interests. Presidential rhetoric about morality and ethics stood in glaring contrast to the morality and ethics practiced by his inner circle of aides and advisers.

Public trust was squandered because Mr. Nixon considered it within his power to suspend the Constitution in order to suppress dissent from his conduct of the war in Vietnam and, far worse, in order to wage war secretly against countries whose neutrality he publicly termed inviolate.

The past, as Mr. Nixon has quite properly noted, cannot be undone. But neither can it be ignored. It is not enough for the President now to concede some wrongdoings in the last election campaign or to admit to some poor judgments in the choice of aides. Confidence in the President and his administration cannot be restored until there is tangible evidence that Mr. Nixon understands at long last that what has gone wrong is not a matter of tactics but of principles. Such understanding is nowhere evident in his speech. On the contrary, he asserts anew the dangerous doctrine that he need only invoke the tattered standard of "national security"—however obscure its relevance—in order to usurp and subsequently justify the use of extraordinary, extralegal and unconstitutional powers.

Mr. Nixon claimed last week that the vital concerns of the nation—from the conduct of foreign affairs to the fight against runaway inflation at home—can only be served by setting Watergate aside and, in effect, giving the President a renewed vote of confidence. This stands matters on their head. Lost confidence cannot be returned by an appeal for popular acquiescence; it can be regained only by a credible pledge that dangerous old policies and attitudes will be scrapped and replaced by a truly open administration that does not consider itself above the law and the Constitution.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet MIRVs

A tantalizing period of suspense ended with Defense Secretary Schlesinger's announcement that the Soviet Union has finally achieved success in flight tests of the formidable multiple independently targeted warheads, the MIRVs, around which all calculations of a strategic arms equation revolve.

The only thing unexpected about the announcement was its timing. For several years the big question among American strategists has been, not whether the Russians would develop MIRV, but why it was taking them so long. The United States made its first flight tests of MIRVs in 1968; nearly 600 of these sophisticated warheads are already deployed on land-based Minuteman III missiles and Poseidon submarines.

It was this demonstrable edge in MIRV technology and deployment that permitted the United States, in the interim strategic arms limitation agreement last year, to concede the Russians a numerical lead in the number of missile launchers, while still maintaining confidence that overall nuclear parity would not be lost. But it was also obvious that this balance would not last forever.

Now that Moscow has achieved a technological capability, elusive for so long, important new problems and also possibilities have been opened up for the second round of strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) currently under way. At their summit meeting in Washington last June, President Nixon and Soviet Communist party leader Brezhnev set the goal of achieving by the end of next year a permanent agreement limiting offensive arms. Both sides envisaged curbs on MIRVs as a desirable—indeed, necessary—component of such a new treaty.

In practice, the Soviet leadership has proved reluctant to discuss seriously any MIRV ban before the Russians had even tested the multiple-warhead technology in which they lagged so far behind the United States. Their apparent fear was that any accord at that stage would permanently freeze the Soviet Union into an inferior position. Even though MIRV deployment for the Russians is still perhaps two years away, their demonstrated technological capability clearly puts Moscow in a stronger negotiating position. By the same token, however, it also gives the Russians a stronger motivation to reach a MIRV agreement—particularly since the alternative to mutual restraint would be the unleashing of an endless spiral of arms competition, with all its cataclysmic costs and risks.

The principal holdback to a MIRV accord is less likely to come from Moscow than from cold-warriors inside the United States government—military hardliners in the Pentagon and Congress. They will predictably seize upon the Soviet progress in weaponry to argue for a massive plunge by this country into development and deployment of an extravagant new generation of strategic devices, as if abstract advantage in numbers and types of deadly weapons would automatically make this country—or the world—a safer place to live in.

Since the Soviet MIRV tests have been anticipated for so long, there is no justification for a panic reaction from Washington, or a further fattening of the strategic weapons budget. The latest Soviet tests increase the urgency of concluding a MIRV limitation accord, but they also add to the already overwhelming mutuality of interest in achieving it.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Vanishing Missile Gap

Today, as during the Second World War and the subsequent cold war, it is American science and American treasure that we still primarily depend upon to defend us should the buttons ever be pressed. That will

remain true in the long term whatever happens at the White House after Watergate. In the short term this fresh turn in the nuclear contest gives an added dimension to President Nixon's projected tour of Europe this autumn.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 26, 1898

PARIS—A curious survival of an old superstition is reported from Hungary. The Court of Jász-Szabolcs recently ordered two bellringers of that village to be dismissed because on the approach of a thunderstorm which caused great damage they omitted to ring the church bells. The priest of the village appealed against the decision, which was reversed, and the judges of the lower court were severely reprimanded.

Fifty Years Ago

August 20, 1923

NEW YORK—A new method to capitalize on prohibition has been brought to light here, where an enterprising firm is offering for sale to all bootleggers and blind tiger operators the photographs of all prohibition agents in this New York district with identifying description. The price is one dollar a set, cash in advance, the announcement says.



Uncle Sam Ervin and the Bible

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Uncle Sam Ervin, who loves to quote the Bible, and keeps calling for President Nixon's tapes, is not a man of little faith, but someone who has overlooked or forgotten the 12th chapter of the Book of Luke, verses two and three:

"For there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; neither hid, that shall not be known. Therefore, whatsoever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light; and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed from the housetops."

Well, even without the tapes, enough that was "spoken in darkness" in the "closets" of the White House has been "heard in the light" of Uncle Sam's television hearings. More will, and should be, revealed later, but the senator from North Carolina already has brought out the main facts, and the American people seem to have got the message.

The latest Gallup Poll, taken at the recess of the Ervin hearings, shows that only 31 percent of those questioned approve of Mr. Nixon's conduct of the presidency—the worst record in 20 years. And the President, while still arguing his innocence, trying to blame everybody from the bomb-throwers of the '60s to the FBI for his troubles, is now saying some things that indicate a new and more hopeful approach to his problems.

He makes it very hard to believe in him, even now. He admits nothing and confesses nothing, and talks about the Watergate disaster as if he were merely an innocent and betrayed bystander, but in the end he comes out with the right principles for the future.

"Those who were guilty of abuses," he said in his latest TV defense, "must be punished. But ultimately the answer . . . lies in a commitment by all of us to show a renewed respect for the mutual restraints that are the mark of a free and civilized society."

"I ask for your understanding, so that as a nation we can learn the lessons of Watergate, and gain from that experience. I ask for your help in reaffirming our dedication to the principle of decency, honor and respect for the institutions that have sustained our progress through these last two centuries."

Sensible Thing

Okay. There were many unworthy deceptions and even hateful distortions in the President's speech, and he clearly failed to answer the questions most folks were asking. But unless you are determined to impeach him, which is politically unlikely, the sensible thing is to hold him to the new ideals and promises he now is making for the future.

He makes it very hard to believe in his story that he was wholly innocent, diverted, misled and betrayed. And his theme that the ragged dissenters of the '60s led John Mitchell and Jeb Magruder into temptation is obviously ridiculous.

But there is no point in more self-deception. Mr. Nixon is not going to be impeached. It is interesting that he never even mentioned Vice-President Agnew's troubles but, even so, the chances are that both of them will survive, and the question, therefore, is how to make the best of a very bad and messy situation.

All kinds of people around here are assuming the worst and devising remedies for disaster. For

example, if Mr. Agnew resigns, why not appoint Chief Justice Warren Burger in his place, and appoint Secretary of State William Rogers to Justice Burger's job, thus improving both the court and the State Department?

But these are merely the games people play in Washington. The reality is what we have. The President is wounded, but he survives. The Ervin committee has not brought out all the facts, but it has brought out enough of them to convince the President that the old system of secrecy and dirty tricks has to be changed.

Accordingly, maybe there is something to be said for taking the President at his word that he wants to do "what is necessary to prevent such abuses in the future," and instead of assuming this is hypocrisy, insist that he support specific legislation to control campaign financing, give the Congress power to confirm and question key members of the White House staff, and introduce new rules to prevent the executive from hogging private telephones and private conversations from the White House.

It is nonsense to insist, as the President did in his speech, that the Watergate scandals and the Ervin committee hearings are crippling the President and keeping him from doing his work in the public interest. The scandals and the hearings obviously are limiting his power to maintain

a kind of secret White House politeness, beyond the reach of the Congress or the press, but this is all to the good, and it is not limiting his authority to negotiate peace, control inflation and prices, or defend the decency and integrity of government he says he wants.

The President is undoubtedly right in saying that the crooks in his employ can be left to the courts. And he is undoubtedly wrong in implying that the Ervin committee is trying to "exploit" Watergate in order to keep us from doing what we were elected to do.

But Bible Sam has made his point. He has made clear that the American people didn't reject Mr. Nixon to run a department of dirty tricks in the White House, or to defy the Constitution and steal the powers of the Congress or the privacies and liberties of the people.

All these things which were "spoken in darkness" have now been "heard in the light," and even President Nixon, who has read the latest polls and knows what they mean, may finally have got the point, though he doesn't admit it.

The problem now is to get the President to act on his best instincts, to take him at his word that he now wants a new decency and integrity, and to insist, while he is in the mood, to support new laws that support the "decency and integrity" he says he wants.

Oil, Independence, Political Pressure

By J. W. Anderson

WASHINGTON—Political pressure from Arab governments is forcing Americans toward another hard choice. Either we enforce conservation of oil at home or we must trim our foreign policy to meet Arab demands abroad. Those demands currently are aimed at Israel, but in the future they might run considerably beyond the Mideast. If we do not want to bend our national policy to Arab interests, we shall have to curb the rate at which we burn oil. There is only one way to cut down oil consumption immediately and effectively: raising the federal tax on gasoline. It is as simple, and as difficult, as that.

American domestic oil production is now slowly beginning to decline. To increase our supply, we can only go to foreign sources. To keep increasing it at the present rate we shall have to go to the Persian Gulf and, specifically, to the great Saudi fields. Only the Saudis alone have enough oil to meet the American demand that government officials and the oil industry have been forecasting.

A Warning

John Love, the former governor of Colorado who is now President Nixon's energy adviser, has quietly begun to point out the dangers in excessive dependence on one foreign source of oil. Love has concluded that the United States is going to have to curtail its consumption. He has not decided how it should be done but he doubts that the government can rely on mere exhortation and voluntary compliance. Here we begin to see, for the first time, a realistic and coherent policy beginning to take shape. The administration does not have any time to waste.

The world commerce in oil is coming to a dangerous crossroads. The oil is becoming much more important to the industrial countries that buy it, while the revenues are becoming much less useful to the Arab countries that sell it. Saudi Arabia has reached a stage of wealth at which it has vastly more than it can spend. Their oil is traded for dollars, and the dollars have depreciated heavily over the past two years. Saudi economists know that their oil is a better investment left underground than they are likely to find anywhere else. The more desperately the industrial nations want Mideastern oil, and the higher the price goes, the less of a financial interest the Saudis have in expanding production. Since they do not need the money, they are naturally attempting to use their oil to influence the United States in regard to Israel.

Last winter, American oilmen were still saying that the Saudis had never given any serious indication of using their oil for political purposes. Early spring, American crude oil imports were running 50 percent higher than a year earlier. At the end of May the State Department announced that the United States was prepared to sell the Saudis a limited number of Phantom fighter-bombers, the same aircraft that over the years has become a symbol of American support to Israel. The State Department said that it would "obviously" not make sales that put Israel in jeopardy, but it acknowledged that oil was "one of the considerations" in the decision. In early June, in an interview, King Faisal emphasized that the future Saudi attitude toward the United States

will "depend upon the United States having a more even-handed and just policy" in the Mideast. Other Saudi officials made it explicit that they meant Israel.

SoCal Letter

Meanwhile the Saudis apparently were pressing the American oil companies to make public declarations urging the United States to change its Mideast policies. In late June, the Mobil Company published a statement calling for a Mideastern peace settlement "that will bring justice and security to all the peoples and all the states of the region." The key phrase was "all the states," which includes Israel, and there was not much reaction. But a month later the Standard Oil Company of California sent its stockholders a letter with quite a different tone: "It is highly important at this time that the United States should work more closely with the Arab governments to build up and enhance our relations with the Arab people. . . . There must be understanding on our part of the aspirations of the Arab people, and more positive support of their efforts toward peace in the Mideast." Jewish organizations immediately protested. After several demonstrations, SoCal issued a further letter explaining that what it really meant was a peace agreement "fair and equitable to all states."

The row over the SoCal letter is not in itself terribly important. But it is the premonition of a truly ugly five-sided quarrel that is now threatened among the Saudis, the oil companies, American Jewish groups, the Nixon administration and American consumers who want the unlimited quantities of cheap gasoline to which they are accustomed.

The next question is whether we can get along without the heavy dependence upon Saudi oil that everyone now calls inevitable. The answer is that we can—at a price. The country would have to hold down the rate at which it is burning oil. There is only one simple and immediate way to do it.

Last spring the Treasury Department was considering an additional tax of five cents a gallon on gasoline. The administration has rejected the idea, apparently on grounds that it would contribute to the rise in prices. But there are now larger considerations at stake.

Consumption of gasoline is now running about 4 percent higher than last year. The best estimate of the effect of a new five-cent tax is that it would reduce consumption about 5 percent. If that is correct, the tax would reduce our current need for gasoline to last year's level, or a little below. As a matter of national integrity, we need to be able to do without Saudi oil when the price goes too high. That ought to be worth a nickel a gallon.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Unanswered Question of MIRV

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK—The announcement by Defense Secretary James S. Schlesinger Friday that the Soviet Union had finally flight-tested an independently targeted multiple warhead came as no surprise, since Pentagon leaders had been saying for more than a year that it was only a question of time before the Russians caught up with the Americans in multiple-warhead technology.

But the unanswered question—perhaps as much a mystery to the Kremlin as to the White House—is whether the Russians intend to use the development simply to catch up with the Americans or to surpass them in both numbers of warheads and their destructive power.

This would be conceivable if the Russians began to put these warheads on their entire arsenal of land-based and submarine-launched missiles.

In a sense, the Soviet flight test has put the newly developed, improved state of relations between Washington and Moscow to its first real test.

The two nations will have to decide in coming years whether to carry out their obligations, in various accords, not to seek nuclear superiority over the other or to let the Russian missile advances lead to another round in the arms race.

On June 21, President Nixon and Leonid I. Brezhnev, in the summit atmosphere of their second meeting, signed a seven-point document on the "basic principles" governing further negotiations on achieving a permanent treaty that would impose limits on each side's offensive nuclear weapons.

It was signed in the knowledge that the United States had a

technological lead over the Russians in multiple-warhead missiles, but that the Soviet Union had a numerical edge in numbers of missile launchers.

The two leaders agreed to accelerate negotiations so that an offensive-weapons treaty could be signed by the end of next year. In crucial language, they also agreed to be "guided by the recognition that efforts to obtain unilateral advantage, directly or indirectly, would be inconsistent with the strengthening of peaceful relations."

In other words, both sides agreed to take steps that would lead to mutual trust rather than mutual suspicion, the cause for most of the previous arms races between the two nuclear powers.

Now that the Russians seem on their way to developing and deploying multiple-warhead missiles, they will have achieved their objective of achieving technological parity with the United States. Will they agree to a formula at the talks on limitation of strategic arms, due to resume this fall in Geneva, which would insure that a rough equality could be achieved, and, incidentally, verified, so that neither Moscow nor Washington felt at a disadvantage?

There are many possible ways of achieving this, but the agreement reached in June rules out visits by officials of one country to the missile sites of the other to inspect what is going on. Rather, verification must be by "national technical means," a highly complex field involving "spy-in-the-sky" photo reconnaissance satellites and various radar systems.

Up to now, verification has been relatively easy because the first arms-control accord, signed in

Moscow in May, 1972, put limits only on the number of launch vehicles. These launch vehicles—or rockets, to laymen—can be detected by reconnaissance satellites either at their land-based sites or by spotting submarines.

But the MIRVs, placed on top of the launch vehicles, are virtually impossible to detect. It is not possible to tell, by photography, for instance, whether a warhead has one, three or a dozen individual missiles.

It is possible to ascertain this by checking the flight-testing of the other side's kind of MIRV it can launch. In other words, if the Russians only flight-test a six-head missile, this means that it is unlikely they will be able to put a 12-head cap on their launchers.

Under the five-year interim accord on offensive weapons, the United States accepted a disadvantage in total numbers of launchers—1,710 to 2,366—because with the MIRV, the United States had a two-to-one edge in the number of warheads.

By simple arithmetic, the Russians could surpass the United States both in numbers of warheads and in their total destructiveness by the end of the decade, if they chose.

They would have more destructive power—"throw weight" in the jargon—because they have gone in for mammoth land-based missiles rather than the smaller ones deployed by the United States.

In the past, officials such as Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, have predicted that the strategic arms negotiators would have a very difficult time reaching an accord on offensive weapons because of the problems in verifying limits on multiple-warhead missiles.

But Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Nixon both have said also that the United States and the Soviet Union were entering a new historic relationship. The relationship will be severely tested in coming months and years by MIRV.

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Obituaries

Conrad Aiken, Much-Honored But Little-Read Poet, Novelist

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Conrad Aiken, 84, who won the Pulitzer Prize for poetry as well as the National Book Award, died Friday of a heart attack in his home town of Savannah, Ga.

One of the most prolific and versatile of poets as well as one much honored, Mr. Aiken had a singularly small public. "The best-known unread poet of the 20th century" one critic said of him.

Essentially a lyric poet of astounding subtlety, Mr. Aiken constructed a world of symbols "chambering with ambivalence and ambiguity."

Only a handful of Mr. Aiken's poems were widely known, including "Bread and Music," which generations of high school students absorbed in anthologies.

Mr. Aiken's novels, short stories and criticism also were met with public indifference. Of 50 or more titles (35 of poetry, five novels, one autobiographical essay and several collections of stories and criticism) there was not a best-seller.

The writer viewed this situation with virtually total asperity. In an interview for his 80th birthday in 1969, he said that his work had been neglected, and he called the anthologist Louis Untermeyer "the real instigator" for suggesting that he was difficult to understand. Describing Mr. Untermeyer as "a rather simple soul" and "a menace," Mr. Aiken was positive that his verse was "quite easy."

Those who fathomed his poetry esteemed its author, for he won an impressive number of awards—the Pulitzer Prize for 1930, the National Book Award in 1954, the Bollingen Prize in 1956, the gold medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1958 and the National Medal for Literature in 1969, along with \$5,000 in 1969. He was, moreover, consultant in poetry to the Library of Congress from 1950 to 1952.

Born Aug. 5, 1889, in Savannah, Ga., of New England parents, Mr. Aiken was the eldest of three children of a physician. When he was 11, his father shot his mother dead and committed suicide.

For all his poetry and short stories, Mr. Aiken believed that "Ushant," his autobiography in the third person, provided the best clue to his life and personality. He saw "Ushant" not only as "an autobiography of the creative spirit, but also as a candid self-revelation of my poetic well-springs."

As the years wore on Mr. Aiken came to have hardly a kind word for anybody or anything except comic strips, martinis and John O'Hara's short stories. In an interview in 1969, he ticked off contemporary American poetry as having come "to a temporary

pause" and dismissed Archibald MacLeish, Robert Lowell and Allen Ginsburg, among others, as overestimated.

Viscount Brookeborough

BELFAST, Aug. 19 (NYT).—Viscount Brookeborough, 85, a former prime minister of Northern Ireland, died yesterday in his home in Colebrook, County Fermanagh.

A descendant of several generations of Ulster settlers and soldiers, he served as prime minister of the British province from 1943 to 1963. The two decades were a relatively peaceful interlude in the troubled province.

He began his political career in 1929 when he was elected as a member of the Northern Ireland Parliament. Four years later he became minister of agriculture, causing a controversy shortly after the appointment when he dismissed 135 Roman Catholic workers on his estate.

An ardent Loyalist, or one who supported the link between Ulster and Britain, he appealed for the employment of "of good Protestant lads and lassies."

"Catholics are out to destroy Ulster with all their might and power," he said. "They want to multiply the Protestant vote, take all they can out of Ulster and then see it go to hell."

Fred Offenhauser

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 19 (UPI).—Fred Offenhauser, 55, developer of the racing engine that has won the Indianapolis-500 auto race 23 times, died at his home Friday.

The four-cylinder Offy engine was created in 1934 and soon became a standard at Indy, winning all but eight of the events.

Herbert S. Walters

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 19 (AP).—Herbert S. Walters, 81, former U.S. senator and Democratic party stalwart in Tennessee for nearly half a century, died in a hospital Friday following a long illness.

The late Gov. Frank Clement appointed Mr. Walters to the Senate in August, 1963, to replace Sen. Estes Kefauver. Mr. Walters did not choose to run in 1964 for the remaining two years of Sen. Kefauver's term.

François Bonlieu

NICE, Aug. 19 (AP).—Former French Olympic ski champion François Bonlieu, 36, died in a hospital yesterday of a skull fracture received in a fall near the harbor area.

Mr. Bonlieu won the Aribere-Kandabar combined title in 1963 and a gold medal in the giant slalom at the Innsbruck Olympics in 1964. But his form was erratic and he was soon dropped from the French national team. He turned professional in 1968.

Shuji Masutani

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (AP).—Shuji Masutani, 85, former speaker of

6 Injured Evacuating Danish Charter Flight

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19 (AP).—Six passengers were injured slightly when they were ordered to evacuate a Danish charter flight as it touched down at Kastrup Airport yesterday after an oxygen bottle exploded.

Cohair airlines said that the explosion occurred as a crew member was giving oxygen to an elderly passenger with a heart ailment. Fearing fire, the captain ordered evacuation of all 179 passengers and crewmen. The injuries occurred when the passengers slipped down the emergency gangways.

Advances Toward Fischer Match

Brazilian Is Surprise Victor in Chess Event

PETROPOLIS, Brazil, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—Brazil's temperamental chess grandmaster, 21-year-old Henrique Mecking, surprised the chess world Friday night by winning the International Chess Tournament, qualifying for a world series to choose the player who will meet Bobby Fischer.

In the 17th round, the Brazilian became the winner after Lev Polugaevski of the Soviet Union defeated Hungary's Lajos Portisch in 38 moves. The Hungarian needed only a draw to tie with Mr. Mecking in first place. But his sacrifice of a knight, to turn a pawn into a queen, failed and Mr. Polugaevski was able to hold the pawn.

The match resulted in a triple tie for second place between Mr. Portisch, Mr. Polugaevski and Egin Geller, the Russian who drew with Oscar Fanno of Argentina. It also turned Mr. Mecking into the only player among the 18 competitors from 12 countries to finish the tournament without a defeat.

Karate Lessons

Mr. Mecking, who openly boasts that he is out "to play Fischer and beat him," devotes his days to studies at the board, leaving an hour a day for karate lessons "to balance the mental strain."

"Even when I feel like smashing my opponent at the chess



Conrad Aiken

the Japanese House of Representatives, died yesterday of a heart attack.

Mr. Masutani retired from politics last October after serving in the lower house for 14 consecutive terms. He was an influential leader of the governing Liberal Democratic party and had held many cabinet posts.

Brew Moore

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 19 (Reuters).—American jazz musician Brew Moore, 49, died this morning at a hospital here, where he was taken Friday night after falling down a staircase in the Tivoli Gardens Amusement Park.

He started his professional career as a clarinetist and saxophonist in 1942 and, after playing for a year with bands in Mississippi, went to New York. Since 1961, Mr. Moore had frequently played in Europe.

S. Korea Rejects Japan Demand on Abducted Critic

TOKYO, Aug. 19 (WP).—South Korea Friday rejected Japan's request for the return of Kim Dae Jung, the Korean opposition leader who was abducted from a Tokyo hotel 11 days ago.

The Seoul government also refused to permit a return visit by Yang Il Dong, the Korean politician whom Mr. Kim was visiting here when he was seized, drugged, bound, blindfolded and spirited away to Seoul in a five-day journey.

The Japanese government had formally requested that both men be permitted to return here to help police track down the kidnappers. Before he was placed under virtual house arrest and sealed off from newsmen and political visitors in Seoul Thursday, Mr. Kim said that he wanted to return to Japan and to travel on to the United States, where he is scheduled to be a research fellow at Harvard University this fall.

The South Korean position, formally delivered by the Foreign Ministry in Seoul to the Japanese ambassador here, is that Mr. Kim must remain where he is to accommodate a South Korean inquiry into the abduction case. In a separate meeting with the ambassador, Premier Kim Chung Pil repeated his government's denial that it had any part in the abduction and said that President Chung Hee Park became "very angry" when he heard of the abduction of his leading political critic.

Maryland Aide's Son Dies

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 19 (AP).—Pierre B. Lee, the 27-year-old son of Lt. Gov. Blair Lee 3d of Maryland, leaped to his death Friday from San Francisco's Golden Gate Bridge. Mr. Lee's office has announced. Young Lee, a Princeton graduate, had been working in the San Francisco area as a free-lance photographer for about two years.

Bills in House and Senate

New Drive Launched for Voting Rights of Americans Abroad

By Richard Henry

PARIS, Aug. 19 (REUTERS).—The Bipartisan Committee for American Voters Overseas has launched a worldwide drive to get U.S. citizens and companies abroad to press for legislation to gain for overseas American citizens a vote in federal elections.

Bills have been introduced in the Senate and House for a Voting Rights Act of 1973 that would give all overseas American citizens of voting age the right to vote for President and members of the two legislative chambers, without being subject to income and inheritance taxes in the individual voter's "home state."

The voting rights of an estimated 100,000 U.S. citizens abroad are involved.

The Senate Rules and Administration Committee has scheduled hearings to start on Sept. 20 on that chamber's bill, and the lobbyists are asking Americans abroad to write to their senators and representatives letters supporting the legislation before that date—but with their correspondence timed so that it arrives on Capitol Hill after Congress reconvenes following Labor Day.

The timing is important, the lobbyists' leaders say, so that the mail does not get pigeonholed by legislators' assistants before Congress reconvenes after Labor Day. This kind of attention to detail is symbolic of the organizing effort that is now being put into the drive to enfranchise Americans overseas.

Other aspects of the drive are:

• A corporation, the Bipartisan Committee for American Voters Overseas, has been formed to coordinate the drive, both in Washington and around the world. The U.S. headquarters is Suite 614, 1800 K Street NW, Washington, and the overseas operation is conducted from Paris, which was selected because of its central position for the biggest bloc of overseas Americans, those in Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. The Paris address is 88 Avenue d'Alsace.

• U.S. firms which have American employees abroad are being asked to contribute \$500 and to appoint a delegate to local overseas committees that will coordinate area drives for Americans' participation in the write-in campaign.

• American Chambers of Commerce abroad are being asked to join in regional drives for U.S. citizens' support. It is envisioned that each major European city and every national capital in other regions of the world will have a local subcommittee of the parent Washington committee.

J. Kevin Murphy, 46, a New York industrialist, is the new chairman of the Bipartisan Committee. He brings a top-management experience to a movement which had been largely ineffective since it was formed in Paris in 1965.

In that year, Americans living abroad got together and formed the Bipartisan Committee on Absentee Voting. A Chicago lawyer, Charles Barr, who fell strongly that U.S. citizens should

not lose their right to the vote after moving overseas, was the first chairman of this loosely organized committee.

The committee wrote to the attorney general of each American state to urge that he work to secure voting rights for his state's citizens living overseas. The committee initiated a court suit to guarantee such rights, but the case was lost at the Supreme Court level. In 1969, the committee brought together for a Paris seminar interested U.S. legislators and leaders of American communities abroad.

In 1970, the committee thought it had won its crusade when Congress passed Voting Rights Act amendments that required the states to guarantee absentee voters' power to cast their ballots. Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., was the key Capitol Hill figure in pushing through that legislation.

But the legislation turned out to have a loophole. Each state was able to apply its own standards in determining who was a legally qualified absentee voter.

In one case, a Pennsylvania living in France was told by his U.S. lawyer that Pennsylvania would allow him to vote if he agreed to pay Pennsylvania \$3,700 as state income tax on his earnings abroad. In 25 states and the District of Columbia, authorities granted citizens "temporarily residing abroad" the right to vote in all elections, but that term, in most cases, means that the citizen must prove an intention to return to the state involved.

The remaining 25 states, according to the bipartisan overseas voters' committee, require the citizen to maintain homes in the states involved.

The bipartisan committee's current drive is aimed at exempting overseas Americans from such tax liability, from the necessity of maintaining a home in the United States and even from the requirement of signaling an intention to return one day to a particular state.

Under the proposed legislation, an American of voting age abroad, to obtain the power to cast a federal-election ballot, would merely have to prove to a U.S. state or the District of Columbia that he once was legally domiciled there, or that he was born abroad to a citizen who had a voting residence in that state or in Washington.

Mr. Murphy expects opposition to the legislation. For example, he foresees that some senators and representatives may oppose it as apparently giving a tax break to Americans living abroad.

County Clerks

He also anticipates opposition from county clerks, the states' secretaries of state and other local voting officials, who he says have a history of opposing changes in voting laws, who resent federal encroachment on "states' rights" or who fear that budgetary strains will result from a new absentee-voting system.

Mr. Murphy became interested in the plight of U.S. citizens disenfranchised by virtue of living

overseas through talks with the chief European representative of his firm, Purohita, a company that makes oil filters and operates armored-truck and other special courier services.

Another Project

Earlier, Mr. Murphy pushed for college scholarships for the children of Americans who were prisoners of war or missing in action in Vietnam. He got into that crusade after reading in a newspaper several years ago that a son of a high-ranking naval officer, who was a POW, was having difficulties working his way through a college in Ohio.

Mr. Murphy learned in Washington that children and wives of POWs and those missing in action had no next-of-kin benefits under the GI Bill of Rights.

He directed Purohita employees in the firm's offices in the 50 states to conduct a lobbying campaign for state scholarships for the children of POWs and missing men, and 40 states have now instituted such scholarships.

Mr. Murphy says that the state-government contacts established by his firm's local offices in that crusade will be used in the current drive for voting rights for Americans living abroad.

His bipartisan committee is being abetted in the drive by the Federation of American Women's Clubs Overseas, the Association of Americans Resident Overseas, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the American Medical Association, various corporations and religious organizations that have Americans stationed abroad.



Chase's Moscow Office makes complex East-West trade a little less complex.

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OMEGA TISSOT AUDEMARS PIGUET VACHERON CONSTANTIN

Eurobonds

Dollar Continues to Improve, But Interpretation Is Divided

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 19 (AP)—Having had their fingers burned over the last three years, European money managers are naturally chary about assessing the dollar's new-found health on the foreign exchange market.

But despite their misgivings about how lasting it will be or how solidly based it is during the peak of the vacation season, the fact is that the snowballing pressure that a few weeks ago carried the dollar to record lows is now working in reverse and an upward feeding on itself appears to be under way.

During the last week, the dollar's value has risen better than 3 percent against the major continental currencies amid indications that businessmen are speeding up their transactions into dollars to make the conversion before it becomes even more expensive.

"It starts as speculation," says one banker describing the genesis of both upward and downward spirals, "and then suddenly everybody jumps on the bandwagon. Nobody wants to be left out. Once it starts, the move tends to be substantial."

There are two major elements fueling the dollar's revival: High interest rates and a U.S. export boom in farm commodities.

Tracing the anatomy of the revival, Rimmer de Vries, chief economist at Morgan Guaranty Trust in New York, says it began on July 26—the day that West Germany eased its extreme monetary squeeze at home. Rates of up to 35 percent on an annual basis for overnight funds had been pulling money out of Britain and the United States, pushing up the exchange rate of the deutsche mark and threatening to get off another monetary crisis.

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Aug. 11	Aug. 4	1972
Commodity Index	213.2	205.2	121.1
"Current" index	\$85,228,000	\$85,218,000	\$82,821,000
Total sales	\$111,535,000	\$110,515,000	\$87,515,000
Steel prod. (000)	2,810,000	2,810,000	2,810,000
Auto production	153,263	153,263	153,263
Daily output (000)	9,490,000	9,490,000	9,490,000
Freight charges	\$13,587	\$13,587	\$13,587
Electricity	49,276,000	49,276,000	49,276,000
Bus. failures	182	182	182

Statistics for commercial agricultural products, railroads, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	July	Prior Month	1972
Unemployed	84,674,000	84,674,000	81,782,000
Unemployed	4,196,000	4,268,000	4,818,000
Industrial production	126.3	126.3	121.1
Personal income	\$1,217,100,000	\$1,217,100,000	\$822,900,000
Money supply	\$383,200,000	\$383,200,000	\$345,100,000
Consumer prices	132.4	132.4	132.4
Construction	132.4	132.4	132.4
Wholesale inventories	\$113,830,000	\$113,830,000	\$104,250,000
Exports	\$5,778,000	\$5,778,000	\$5,778,000
Imports	\$5,778,000	\$5,778,000	\$5,778,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are reported by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is reported by the Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are reported by the F. W. Dodge, Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

have the desired effect, that the nation is on the road to earning more abroad than it spends there and that the dollar need no longer be considered a suspect currency.

In the meantime, the purchasers of these farm goods are going to be exchanging their local currencies for the \$17 billion needed to pay for those commodities, putting upward pressure on the dollar's exchange rate. In the six months ended in June, agricultural exports totaled \$7.9 billion.

If the government estimates are on target that leaves another \$9 billion or so to be purchased this year.

And as the dollar has been gaining on foreign exchange markets, it can be expected that the grain importers will be rushing to buy their dollars now while the rate is still cheap rather than risk finding it more expensive later.

This can be expected to trigger the normal "herd" psychology. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 4)

N.Y. Stock Exchange Prices Slide in Week; Bond Market Rallies, U.S. Issues Strong

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—

Soaring interest rates and the growing inflationary trend continued to dominate market psychology last week as prices on the New York Stock Exchange again declined in listless trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 20.54 points to finish the week at 871.84. A small advance on Wednesday was the Dow's only gain during the week.

Last Monday the Federal Reserve Board raised its discount rate from 7 percent to 7 1/2 percent, the highest in history. The discount rate is charged on short-term loans to commercial banks.

The move was another step in the effort to curb the hectic pace of lending by the nation's banks, which has been a major factor in the continuing boom and inflation in the economy.

The downward trend in the stock market continued despite some favorable economic developments. These included a surplus balance in the federal budget for the second quarter, a favorable trade balance and a strengthening of the dollar in overseas markets.

Saxon Industries, which announced disappointing earnings, was the Big Board volume leader for the week, down 1 1/4 at 5 1/8, followed by Telephonics, down 1 3/4 at 3 3/4, and Southern Co., down 3/8 at 18 3/8.

Farm-implement related issues generally went against the downward market in some heavy action. Analysts said investors were banking on such companies doing well in times of food shortages when more farming is needed.

Deere & Co. was up 1/8 at 47 1/8.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—

Pharmaceuticals took a beating after reports that the companies could be hurt by Senate hearings scheduled for the fall on pricing and industry practices.

Warner Lambert was down 4 1/4 at 42 3/4 and Upjohn Co. was down 1 1/4 at 88.

Of the top 25 Big Board volume leaders, 19 declined while only 6 advanced. Some 373 issues on the Big Board hit new lows, while only 15 hit new highs.

Turnover on the New York Stock Exchange continued in the doldrums. It dropped to 90.1 million shares compared to the 63.6 million shares traded the week before.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—

Prices on the New York bond

market rallied last week, with

sharp gains in intermediate and long-term U.S. government issues.

Medium-term government issues rose an average of 1 1/2 points while long-term issues advanced an average of 2 1/2 points.

President Nixon unveiled his economic programs two years ago. The advances offset about 25 percent of the decline government issues have suffered since early June.

Short-term rates, however, retreated for the first time since mid-April. Three-month Treasury bills lost 9 basis points in the week.

Federal funds closed slightly higher, with the rate averaging about 10 1/2 percent, while Euro-dollar rates declined.

The coming week's calendar will be dominated by a \$300-million telephone subsidiary offering, the largest scheduled for the corporate calendar.

The September calendar total is a very tight \$550 million.

The municipal market rose about one point, offsetting half the declines this sector sustained two weeks ago.

The calendar for the coming week will be a moderate \$330 million and for the coming month it will total less than \$800 million.

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Aug. 19 (AP)—Trading on the American Stock

Exchange moved at a slow pace during the week, with 8.3 million shares changing hands compared with 9.8 million the previous week.

For the week the exchange's index showed a loss of only 0.23, closing at 22.94.

Syntex, maker of birth-control devices, was the most actively traded issue during the week, ending 1 1/2 points to close at 88 1/2.

Two copper companies showed sharp increases. Oshkosh Copper traded 12 points to close at 86, while Atlas Consolidated Mining rose 4 1/8 to 27 1/8. Copper prices and demand have been strong lately.

Research Cottrell, the pollution-control company, lost 4 3/4 to close at 59 after a report of flat earnings—38 cents in the quarter ended July 31 compared with the same amount in the year-ago period.

Trading in Dearborn-Strom did not resume Friday in the face of a tender offer made for its stock by a British firm, Trafalgar House Investments Ltd. of London. A spokesman for Dearborn-Strom, in the data processing and offshore oil businesses, said that Trafalgar had received more than 40 percent of the company's stock in answer to its \$25-a-share tender. He added that Trafalgar probably would return any shares received over its offer for 40 percent.

In the Over-the-Counter market, the industrial stock index declined from 100.02 a week ago Friday to 99.16.

Over-Counter Market

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Bonds	Sales In \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
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PEANUTS



B.C.



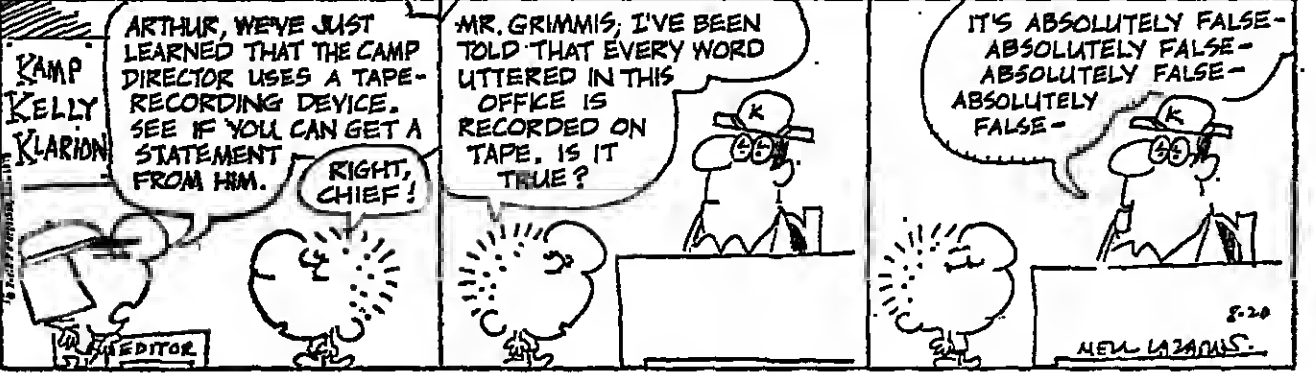
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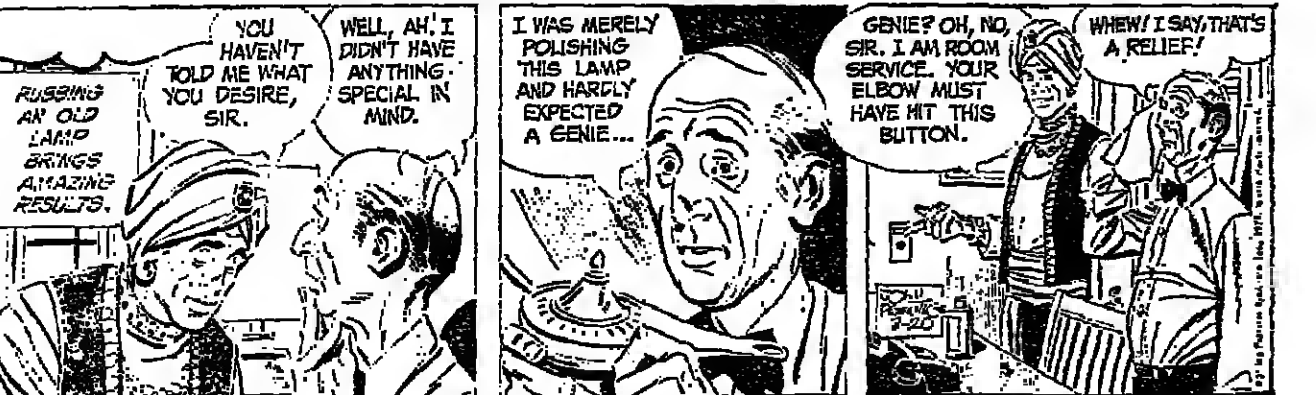
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RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The Franco-Polish grandmaster, Savely Tartakover once summed up chess strategy in his characteristically cynical humor by remarking, "The mistakes are all there waiting to be made." One might well add that in most games they don't have to wait very long either.

Eveo Bobby Fischer, who makes fewer mistakes than anyone, came up with three in a four-move stretch in Game 15 of his world championship match with Boris Spassky, flubbing a victory that his previous sharp play had virtually guaranteed.

The blunders take care of themselves—why the good moves wait so long to make their appearance, is the real puzzle. Some formations persist to a state of limbo for years without anyone discovering the key to a successful attack or the means to perfect the defense. Openings fall into disuse, not always because of a dramatic knockout, but often because of a failure to introduce exciting new ideas into them.

Margate Revisited

While many good moves are the product of systematic thinking, others turn up at such erratic intervals in the careers of old openings that they must surely be the work of inspiration. In the game between Oscar Panno, the Argentine grandmaster, and Jesus Diez del Corral, the Spanish master, in the Las Palmas International Tournament, playing a line of the Queen's Gambit that goes back to Stahlberg-Capablanca, Margate 1936, Panno's resuscitation of White's game is fascinating.

At Black's move 11, the position is identical with that of Fischer-Spassky, match game 12 (except that there the moves 5...P-KR3; 6 P-B4 had been interpolated). Spassky had had little trouble getting in the freeing advance...P-QB4, obtaining a reasonable position. That is



Position after 19 N-K5

exactly what Panno wished to prevent by his 12 BxN1, sidetracking one of the Black minor pieces from observing White's QB5.

In order to carry through his plan of operating against Diez del Corral's backward QBP, Panno was virtually compelled to go in for the radical 14 K-K2, since the alternative, 14 N-Q2, B-N5; 15 N-B2, P-N4, would have yielded White no prospects for initiative. However, he did not have to worry about his king in the center, because Black was unable to open lines there by...P-K4 or...P-B4.

Gentlemen—the King!

By the 18th move, Diez del Corral was already incapable of maintaining his QBP, since 18...R-N3; 19 N-K5, R-QB1; 20 NxB, NxB; 21 BxPch is insufferable. He thus had to try for compensation by pressure against the backward white QNP with 18...P-QR4 and 19...P-R5. Unfortunately for him, however, the White king could come up so rapidly to the queenside defense that the passed pawn Black got with 26...P-R6; 27 P-N3 was no threat, but merely an additional weakness.

There was nothing Diez del Corral could do except resign against the finishing touch, 35 R-B4 and 36 R-QR4, for 36...R-QB3; 37 KxP, R-B7; 38 R-KB4 would have held the kingside while Panno queened his passed QNP.

Panno/White/Corral/Black	Diez del Corral/White	Panno/White/Corral/Black	Diez del Corral/White	Panno/White/Corral/Black	Diez del Corral/White
1 P-QB4	13 N-P	25 R-Q3	26 K-N	P-R6	27 P-QN3
2 N-QB3	14 K-K2	B-Q2	28 K-N	P-R6	28 R-QR1
3 N-B3	15 N-B5	B-N	29 P-QN3	K-B1	30 K-N1
4 P-Q4	16 R-B5	Q-N5	31 K-B2	R-N4	32 P-Q7
5 B-N5	17 Q-B2	K-R-N1	33 R-Q1	P-Q4	34 R-Rch
6 P-K3	18 R-QN1	P-QR4	35 R-B4	K-R3	36 R-QR4
7 R-B1	19 N-K5	P-R5	37 KxP	R-B7	38 R-KB4
8 P-QR4	20 N-B2	N-N	39 KxP	R-B7	40 QxQ
9 B-Q3	21 R-P	P-N3	41 P		
10 B-P	22 P-K3	N-N3	42 P		
11 B-Q3	23 P-P	Q-B5	43 P		
12 BxN	24 QxQ	N-Q	44 P		

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

THE WOODEN SHEPHERDESSE

By Richard Hughes. Harper & Row: 389 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Janeway

Part I of a two-part review.

RICHARD Hughes' "The Human Predicament" (of which this is the second volume, following "The Fox in the Attic") poses a universal question and Hughes is grappling with it really as structural philosopher. Power is central to his theme. How do men wield it? What is necessarily true in the relationship of the ruler to the ruled and, indeed, to the task of ruling itself? What are the synchronic, non-time-related elements common to rule that can be discerned by a cross-cultural study of Britain, Germany and (to a lesser degree) the United States in the years after the trauma of World War I? What factors, in contrast, set the German experience apart and made Hitler, their leader, different in quality from the ordinary users of continuing government power? Where does the Machiavellianism of "The Prince" slide past the restraining barrier of "normal" government, into the unreachable, uncontrollable, organic indulgences that marked the dictatorships of the thirties? It is a question of particular moment in America today.

It is also a question most serious writers would find impossible to raise through the use of fictional techniques. A novel in which Hitler figures as a recurrent, almost major, character, in which Göring, Röhm, Stanley Baldwin and Sir John Simon take the stage, in which the British general strike of 1926 and the blood purge of the Nazi SA troops on June 30, 1934, are coherent episodes—surely one must be adroit in handling public events and private lives with equal credibility. He moves from microcosm to macrocosm with no break in the middle passage.

We must remember here that in the first of his two but unforgettable novels, "A High Wind in Jamaica," Hughes proved his ability to handle human beings caught in extreme situations and extremes of humanity too. His pirates, ordinary seamen, were unable to cope with their terrifying, kidnapped, under-age prey. The child-victims, stone-cold hearts untouched by adult sympathies, victimized their captors, right down to murder. And reading it, we believed it all.

Just so, we believe in Hughes' Hitler. Partly we believe in him because Hughes does not confine his observations of the social scene to the adult world. Both volumes of "The Human Predicament" are also full of children, German, English and American, of all backgrounds and classes. The children are learning their worlds, sucking experience in like sponges, with no moral caveats; and we learn with them.

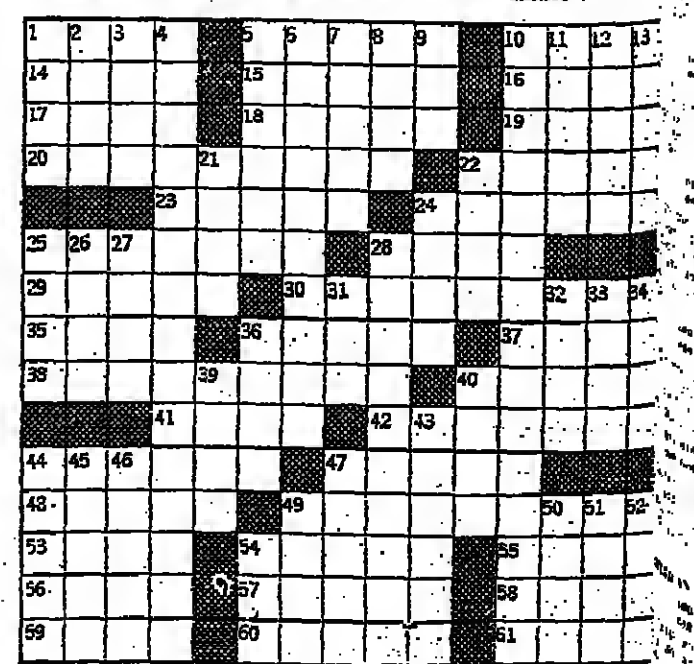
But we are being asked simply to note the differences; but to feel the unshared, haunting wanderers in alien worlds, unsure of the meaning of justice, or the workings of causality, self. It is away from our context for judgment that we meet violence, queer custom, sudden transportation from world to world, and avoid death by half-breath, as Augustine of Hippo. And this experience leads to political violence, changed war and the acceptance of behavior on a social, not a personal, level that we could not have imagined being involved in. Here are twenties, wiped clean of doubt, dangerous, hurtful, eye-opening. But this vision is not only simply as an end, but as a means to the study of power and workings; in short to the human predicament which requires the world be managed by us, not by love.

Elizabeth Janeway is a novelist and critic. This two-part review has been abridged. © The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS					
1	"Critique" philosopher	48	Synonym man	22	Galvanizing agent
5	Swing jazz	49	Gave pros and cons	24	Nosegay
10	Coarse hominy	53	Symbol of strength	25	Amateur sparks
14	Dies	54	Sun-dried brick	26	Sufficient, in verse
15	All-inclusive word	55	Where Drake U. is	27	Currency in Trieste
16	Familiar pseudonym	56	Lingo	28	Religious belief
17	Zodiac division	57	Pinafore	29	Kind of time
18	Sarah's rival	58	Estonian weight	30	Plant joint
19	Squad or versa	59	Largo and West	31	Russian city
20	Let up	60	Pont-Neuf's crossing	34	British gun
22	Messenger attraction	61	Nimble	36	Movement in sleep
DOWN					
23	Assault	1	Rodin subject	38	Tallow ingredient
24	Shackle	2	Seed part	40	to (existent)
25	Batters' wear	3	Cobra	43	Kind of creed
26	Thoreau's milieu	4	Behavior guideline	44	One of a bridge
27	Varnish resin	5	Order	45	Season's goddesses
28	Moon phases	6	Fleeing	46	column
29	Short syllable	7	Engender	47	Archive hooks
30	Lachrymose	8	Mouthward	48	Solve, with "out"
31	August, in Paris	9	Heat: Prefix	50	Saddle
32	Valedictories	10	Pride, lust, etc.	51	Pitcher
33	Confuse	11	Excuse	52	Former TV host
34	Powder	12	Infinitesimal	54	Prosecutors' Abbr.
35	Polluted	13	Exultant music		
36	London Bridge's crossing	21	Kind of bend		
37	Secular body				



Score: Korbut 5 Gold, U.S. 0

U.S. Basketball Team Still Has an Easy Life

Kyle Rote Jr.

A Soccer Success

The Scoreboard

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

[illegible]

Milwaukee at Oakland.
Boston 4, Kansas City 3.
Cleveland 5, Minnesota 2.
Detroit at California, night.
Chicago at Baltimore, twilight.
New York at Texas, night.

New York 12, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 2, Los Angeles 1.
Pittsburgh 6, San Francisco 5.
San Diego 1, St. Louis 2.

id Saturday's L

the 800-meter run in 1:48.8.
Viktor Dgurbu took the men's
scus with a heave of 202-1;
Mery Podluzhny captured the
ne jump with a flight of

the third round to successfully defend his World Boxing Association

Final Scores

United Press International.
WELL-ARMED—Stan Smith is about to reach shot from

U.S. Leads Davis Cup With Victory in Doubles

England's Veronica Burton, 6-1, 6-3, while Orantes of Spain turned back Georges Goven of France 6-4, 6-1, 6-4.

OAKLAND, Aug. 19 (UPD).—

acknowledged that he was in over his head, and Smith acknowledged that he started slowly because of his lack of experience in the games.

Stewart 2d But Nears Prix Title

Peterson Takes
Race in Austria

2. François Cevent, France	45
3. Emerson Pittipatdt, Brazil ...	42
4. Ronnie Petersen, Sweden ..	34
6. Denny Hulme, N. Z.	23
Peter Rerson, U.S.	23
7. Jackie Ickx, Belgium	17
8. Carlos Bestemang, Argentina ..	11

2 1/2 games behind Baltimore in the American League East

Designated-hitter Dave Duncan making his first appearance at

Aaron Sets Extra-Base Mark As He Moves 10 Behind Ruth

Hebner Homers

Pirates' Rooker Blam Giants and Maricha

first baseman Kurt B. misplayed Orlando Cepeda liner, allowing Tommy who had singled, to score.

scored two runs in the sixth on
Ames' fifth 34th homer with

Banks, 34, was at the
of his career as England

Baseball Deals

NATIONAL LEAGUE

ANGELES--Signed Bill
r and No. 1 choice f
at draft, to 1974 Quad
(Class A farm in 2

